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In these circumstances, it was expected that some interval would elapse without any State intervention, so as to afford time for each whether the Rouen compromise was likely to be generally accepted by both parties. M. Dufaure, however, on the eve of leaving office, and, indeed, subsequently to the tender of his resignation, drew up a Decree ordering the triennial elections to be held next February on the electoral conditions of the Synod. This decree is certified by Guillaume Guizot, as head of the department of non-Catholic sects at the Ministry of Justice, whom M. Dufaure decorated just before quitting office on the express ground of services in that capacity. M. Guizot is generally regarded as the inspirer and, in the former of this decree, and though M. Dufaure took the advice of M. Mettetal, late Deputy for the Doubs, a relative of the Guizot family and one of the Orthodox leaders, it does not appear that he consulted the two Protestant members of the Cabinet, M. Ray and Waddington. In a circular to Presidents of Consistories, which accompanied the decree, M. Dufaure explains that he should have waited for the decision of the Council of State on the validity of the Liberal elections of 1874, in which the Synodal conditions were set at naught, if he had considered this his only solution of existing difficulties; but that a desire and a hope of a more pacific solution had been exhibited on both sides, and that such a solution, which he himself had always wished for, would be determined by the next elections. In view of this idea within the Church of a settlement favourable alike to order and liberty, his intervention, he urges, is not gratuitous, but is designed to approve and encourage the desire of the Church to regulate its own affairs, coming elections affording a signal opportunity of marching resolutely in that path. "So to a decisive step therein," M. Dufaure then goes on to say "it is requisite that all Churches which wish to remain in the bosom of the same religious organization should themselves resolve to conform to the regulation of voting as determined by the General Synod, leaving it to each Consistory to select the mode of its application." The Circular then explains that the elections could not be deferred till the end of March without falling at Easter, and that to defer them till the end of April or May would unduly prolong existing uncertainties.

Not the least singular feature in the affair remains to be mentioned. M. Dufaure went out of office before the decree and circular could be issued, but he repaired to the room of his successor, M. Martel, and induced him to approve and carry out the steps he had taken. M. Martel accordingly, by what he called a *Circulaire d'Energy*, dated the 1st instant, informs the Prefects that the elections are ordered. M. Dufaure has, beyond doubt, been influenced by a sincere desire to promote the interests of the Reformed Church and either to prevent a disruption or to limit the secession to a small minority; but it was gratuitous for him to persuade his successor to ratify this his will and testament before he had the opportunity of investigating the question, the decree is regarded by the Liberal sect as an intervention on the part of the State in favour of their opponents. A letter forwarded to me by a leading Liberal pastor says:—

"M. Dufaure places the Liberals under the necessity of capitulating or revolting. His circular is full of empty promises, but does not disguise the blunt fact that the Synodal conditions of voting are admitted by the Government, and are imposed by the Churches. What will the Liberals do? Some will resign their pastorates and membership of the Church. The majority will capitulate. A Protestant Right Church (Moderate Orthodox) Church will thus be formed, from which the Left and extreme Left will be excluded. This is the end which has long been pursued. There is no need to doubt that the Synod will be zealous of Orthodox doctrines and practices."

THE DOORING AND SEALING OF THE WALLS, CHINA.—The *Civil Empire* of December 7 says—it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to remark that the Wall of the Wonders should be wholly uninteresting to the Chinese, and for some time to come. We must not forget that the innovation is a sudden and a violent one, and that the villagers and country folk, who are persons of no education, are to be persuaded to go on this side the Capt. On the other hand, the source of trouble, and that it will be by no means extraordinary if disagreeable incidents occur. It has occurred to avoid a feeling of disgust the other day, that we heard that another outbreak of this kind had taken place, and that it had been its origin, attended with no smaller danger the safety of a train. The affair, we must not get to remark, seems not to have arisen from any seething hostility to the railways on the part of the Chinese. On the contrary, we collect, we judge rather that it owed its existence to jealousy between two rival gangs of coolies; a ringleader is said to have been enraged at any man being employed upon the works who did not belong to his gang, and he kept a constant eye on it, so that it may be that he considered his grievance a strong one. So far, we may observe a change for the better, in the light in which the railway is regarded. It is now looked upon so much as a detestable intruder, that the Chinese are ready to do anything to get rid of it. It is even a bone of contention among the country workmen, and serious that any such squabbles may be, it is satisfactory to see that the Chinese are now engaged in making up the railroad itself, but rather because the striking party thought they had a prior right to the job, and took advantage of a split in the gang to assert their rights. So far, we say, the Chinese are doing well. But when the work breaks arising from superstition or prejudice, leading in getting workmen when required, need be great, as the disturbance which took place on the day across from over-egerness on the part of the Chinese, and the Chinese are now engaged in making up the railroad itself, but rather because the striking party thought they had a prior right to the job, and took advantage of a split in the gang to assert their rights. So far, we say, the Chinese are doing well. But when the work breaks arising from superstition or prejudice, leading in getting workmen when required, need be great, as the disturbance which took place on the day across from over-egerness on the part of the Chinese, and the Chinese are now engaged in making up the railroad itself, but rather because the striking party thought they had a prior right to the job, and took advantage of a split in the gang to assert their rights. So far, we say, the Chinese are doing well. 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**ACCIDENT IN THE UPSETTING OF A CART.**—About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (the *Southern Argus* reports) a serious accident occurred to Mrs. Slaven. It is known that she and one of her daughters were coming in from the spring near the river, and when descending the hill leading to the river near Rossville, the mare attached to the cart began kicking, when the breeching strap broke. The mare was wild, and Miss Slaven jumped out of the cart to try and get her under control. She commenced to plunge violently, and getting it into the stirrups the cart was upset, and fell across Mrs. Slaven's back, breaking four of her ribs and severely cutting her. Miss Slaven was also injured in jumping from the vehicle. Several men who were at work repairing the roads hearing screaming, came to the assistance of the unfortunate woman, and after some little time the horse and cart were made ready and the driver volunteered to drive the sufferers into town.



THURSDAY EVENING.

WV, 38 fleece at 14<sup>th</sup>; S&B, 6 times place at 10<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 34<sup>th</sup>, 35<sup>th</sup>, 36<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 40<sup>th</sup>, 41<sup>st</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup>, 45<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, 49<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 51<sup>st</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup>, 54<sup>th</sup>, 55<sup>th</sup>, 56<sup>th</sup>, 57<sup>th</sup>, 58<sup>th</sup>, 59<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup>, 61<sup>st</sup>, 62<sup>nd</sup>, 63<sup>rd</sup>, 64<sup>th</sup>, 65<sup>th</sup>, 66<sup>th</sup>, 67<sup>th</sup>, 68<sup>th</sup>, 69<sup>th</sup>, 70<sup>th</sup>, 71<sup>st</sup>, 72<sup>nd</sup>, 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**THE IMPORT MARKETS.**—The state of trade has not varied much since date of our last Summary. A good number of country and Queensland orders have been filled up, but for town trade the demand has been very limited. In quotations there have been some changes, the principal being in breadstuffs, fish, and salates, for which higher values have been current. There has been a slight reaction in the brandy market, with a decline in galvanized iron, and a few

Present and then extended 11 feet, making a channel, which is filled with slate, and fully 2 feet wide. There is a small ledge showing, 1 inch wide. I have commenced to drive south, and looking at the width of the slate I think I have found driving my way down the shaft. The ledge is large. In the same channel, some near the shaft the ledge is large, but rather wide. 575-foot level: North drive shows a marked improvement. The channel has widened to 34 feet, showing a 1 to 16 inches ledge. The quality comes; this is 232 feet from the shaft. The stope shows a ledge 16 inches wide, carrying rock. In the "rise" we have a ledge 16 inches wide, showing good well in places. The material is good, and there are 240 tons of stone, and have on hand 400 c. of amalgam.

"After long and deliberate weighing of all the paths  
 "attainable and observations hitherto made, I more than ever  
 "believe, that always still, all the worst routes through the seas  
 "between the east and Spitzbergen decidedly preferable to the  
 "others."  
 \* Proceedings R. G. S., ix, pp. 98 et seq., 114 et seq., vol. xix  
 "of the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1844.  
 "The head read Dr. Paternaman's papers very attentively, and  
 "and never seen any views more clearly expressed, or defended by  
 "more powerful and more judicious and convincing." (See "Proceedings  
 "R. G. S.," vol. ix, pp. 124.)

attainable every year by mere open fishing boats. I am convinced Captain Nares, after what he has done up to 27° N. lat. at the Palaeocryptic Sea, would steam right on to the North Pole. I have no doubt of it. It may even be that the coasts of East Greenland and Franz Josef Land may, towards the North Pole, approach each other in a wirth something like those of Baffin Bay, so that we may be able to sail between two shores and have two shores to hold on and also to discover. As regards the extension of Greenland towards the north, and as far as Cape Yakov, north of Behring Strait, is a long stretch of coast, I have no doubt that it is connected with the view I have always held of the Central Arctic regions at least for thirty years back. It is this—I consider the Central Arctic Ocean to be divided

correspondent of the *Constantinople al-Jawid* appears to be the chief exponent of Muslim opinion in India on the existing state of affairs in the Ottoman Empire. Every newspaper number contains letters from the principal Muslims in the three presidencies, insisting on the necessity of their co-religionists throughout India to see the Sultan as the Caliph of Islam. It is unnecessary to notice that these letters carefully abstain from any criticism on British rule in India. But the suggestions occasionally hazarded show that the intervention of Great Britain at this crisis would not be the integrity of the Ottoman Empire would not be threatened by the Muslims of India."



PER R. M. S. AUSTRALIA.

IX: SAN FRANCISCO

POLITICAL.

have arisen. He also intimated that he did not intend to continue in the position of Minister for Lands. On the following day Mr. Piddington gave notice that he would to-morrow (February 1) move a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, in the following terms:—"That an address be presented to the Governor, respectfully informing his Excellency that in the opinion of this House the continued administration of affairs as at present conducted, is calculated to inflict serious injury upon the country." All Government business was consequently suspended pending the result of this motion, and on the day referred to Mr. Piddington for the first time since his election as leader of the Opposition, measured his strength against the Government in a fair and open pitched battle. The combat was sharp, though short, lasting from about twenty minutes to 5 in the afternoon until about half-past 1 o'clock on the following morning, the discussion being continued without any of those interruptions through motions for adjourning the debate which usually characterise such contests. In fact it seemed as if both sides were determined to have the matter out, and have done with it. Of course the old charges against the Government of a do-nothing policy were revived, and the measures brought in during the present session were pretty severely criticised; but the burden of the attack was directed against Mr. Garrett, as the weakest point in the Government defences. It was stated early in the debate by Mr. Robertson that Mr. Garrett had resigned his office, but he admitted that he had requested his Excellency to delay his acceptance of the resignation until the present vote of censure was decided. It did not appear certain for some time whether the resignation would be absolutely accepted in the event of the Government having a majority, until the expressed determination of some hon. members to vote for the motion unless it were definitely stated that Mr. Garrett would no longer continue to hold office under any circumstances forced from the Government a statement to that effect. When the division was taken, it was found that there were twenty-six members in favour of the motion, and twenty-nine against it, consequently the Government had a majority of three. On the following day it was announced that Mr. Garrett's resignation had been accepted by the Governor. The vacant portfolio was offered it appears first to Mr. Hoskins, then to Mr. Wisdom, next to Mr. Clarke, and finally to Mr. Ezekiel Alexander.

Among the private business the most important items are as follows:—On Friday, January 12, the Ad Eundem and Honorary Degrees Bill, on the motion of Mr. Windeyer, was read a second time, on a division of 16 to 11. The object of this measure is to enable the Sydney University to confer degrees in certain cases without examination upon persons who have previously undergone the required examination in recognised universities elsewhere. On January 16, a bill was brought in by Mr. Davies to provide for the closing of public houses on Sundays. A bill to Limit Usury, introduced by Mr. Hurley (Hartley), was negatived on the second reading. On January 18 Mr. Terry brought in a bill to provide for the formation of No-liability Mining Companies—that is to say, on the "cost-book" principle, as it is called. The Public Place Definition Bill, also introduced by Mr. Terry, has gone through all its stages, and was transmitted to the Legislative Council. Mr. Buchanan's Matrimonial Causes Bill also has passed through the Assembly. A bill to protect the funds of Trades Unions has been read the second and third time on the motion of Mr. Cameron. Mr. Bennett has introduced a bill for the Amendment of the Land Act, which was read the first time on January 27. On the motion that the House will go into committee to consider the immediate construction of a railway from Dubbo to Bourke was agreed to, on the motion of Mr. F. B. Suttor, on January 30; and on the same day a similar motion to consider the extension of the line from Wagga Wagga to Albury was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Hay. A bill to provide for the abolition of the duties on gold was introduced by Mr. Baker, and read the first time on the same day.

**SOCIAL.**

The forty-third annual meeting of the Australian Union Benefit Society was held on Friday, the 19th ultimo, in the new Temperance Hall. There was a large attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore, Secretary. Mr. John Booth, the honorary treasurer, read the annual report, and it appeared that the society had been very successful in the carrying out of the philanthropic objects for which it had been instituted so many years ago. On the 31st December, 1876, there were 218 members—17 were admitted during the year, and 10 were removed by death, and 6 had been removed by other causes, leaving 256 members on the roll. The demands on the sick fund had necessitated an expenditure of £152 18s. 1d. Reference was made to the carefulness and attention of Mr. R. Harvey, the secretary of the society. The society was now credited with the large sum of £294 11s. 9d., which was invested either in good securities or at interest in the Savings' Bank. The members had subscribed for a portrait of the late president, Mr. Thomas Cowlshaw, the work of Mr. Anderson. This portrait—a very excellent one of the late gentleman—was formally presented to the society by the chairman in a suitable speech, in which he alluded to the many valuable labours of Mr. Cowlshaw in connection with the society. There was on the year's account a balance of about £100 in favour of the society.

Mr. Charles Thorne, of Concord, who took a great interest in the establishment of the Sydney Infirmary Flower Mission, has set on foot a new branch of the same, and has taken instruction from his neighbours. The movement is now principally for the benefit of the working men of Concord and Burwood, who are invited to attend every Wednesday evening. Mr. Thorne has fitted up a building for the purpose, and has a lecture room, and provided a plentiful supply of books, newspapers, and illustrated periodicals. The principal objects of attraction, however, are the microscopes of which there are two. The visitors take turns in using them, and the instruction and entertainment, and the host is kept busy in explaining the wonders of the instruments. The proceedings are enlivened by readings, recitations, and songs. No doubt, in time, the idea will develop into a school of instruction, and the movement will be steadily increasing. So popular has the "Infirmary Leigh Club" already become amongst the men, that their wives and daughters are anxious to be admitted to the privileges of membership.

The report formed the hon. Colonial Secretary that a cypher message had been received by His Excellency the Governor from Lord Carnarvon, stating that Colonels Laflin and Scratchley have been selected, in compliance with the wish of the colonics, expressed to His Excellency, to arrange for the military defence of the colony. The cypher message, in the message, it appears, was undecipherable, and it was not clear whether we are to be visited by one or both of those officers. Colonel Laflin was sent to the colony on a mission to Ceylon, in 1866, while Sir Hercules Robinson was Governor, and was a military establishment and defences of that colony. He is now Commanding Engineer at Gibraltar. Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley is Director of Works at the Royal Dockyard, and has the reputation of being an officer of great power.

Our Newswide correspondent writes:—On Tuesday the 33rd ultimo the Police Court was convened to receive the result of an application from George Robertson, the steward of the ship "The Albatross," to keep the mate of the vessel to be bound over to keep the peace. He declared his life to be in danger from the threats used by both, Mr. H. J. Brown appeared for the complainant, and Mr. W. V. Capper for the two defendants. The court distinctly wore that both Captain Glotin and his brother-in-law were bound over to keep the peace, and that if either threatened to take his life after the case for assault had been withdrawn last week. This evidence was confirmed by the Rev. Augustus B. S. West, curate of the Christ Church, who heard the captain say that if he did not keep the peace he would be killed, and take his life. Witness having intimated his intention to the captain of taking the boy's part, when the facts of the assault transpired, the Captain said it was no business of his, and asked him why he should be bound over to keep the peace. The English heretic. The defendant (Captain Glotin) denied using the words attributed to him; but the Bench bound him over to keep the peace for six months, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each, and the boy in £10, and the other £10 in £10. The mate, Eugene Glotin, was then called upon to act, by the advice of his solicitor, Mr. Capper, agreed to be similarly bound over, and was ordered to pay Court costs only. The decision of the Bench was received with evident satisfaction by a crowded Court.

When the panel of jurors was called over at the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions a large number of persons summoned claimed to be excused on the ground of illness. The jurors within the last few months either at Quarter Sessions or at the Central Criminal Court. This was a singular case, seeing that there are over 400000 ballot. At the same time it must be remembered that a fresh list is used every year, and the list for the present year is only in existence for a short time, to become valueless. It is, however, necessary to serve again. Still, the inconvenience was much complained of, and it is evident that some alteration is required in the Act or in its administration.

The children

Under the educational charge of the Council of Education from the 1st of January. There are three hundred and four female teachers employed. The number under instruction is 105,000 boys and 180 infants. The arrangements were made, it is understood, by Mr. Bridges, the junior school inspector for the district. As there are some hundreds of children of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphanages at Paramatta, it has been suggested that the instruction should be placed in all probability be improved, if they also were placed under the Council of Education, so far as refers to their schooling.

A young man named Robert Sempill was drowned in the harbor of Bay, on Sunday evening, 4th instant, after having been seen in the harbor with Herbert P. Rich and Horace P. Rich. It appears that the misfortune occurred through the boom of the boat swinging suddenly round and knocking deceased Sempill overboard. The boat was a small one, and save him were unavailing. George Oatwell, reeve, and near Elliott's coal yard, dragged the water, and recovered the body very soon after the occurrence.

The meeting of the Trustees of the Protestant Hall, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., was held in the hall, on Monday evening. In the report for the half-year the directors stated that they had pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon the success of the hall, and in the progress of the erection of the hall, and urged upon them the importance of using their influence with their friends to induce them either to take up shares or to give towards the hall, and to complete what might fairly be considered, not as a mere speculation, but as a great and noble enterprise in the interests of common Protestantism. Since the last meeting the following persons had been accepted—E. R. Parker, brickwork, £244 10s.; J. W. Walker, carpenter, £145 10s.; Holmes and Walker, finishing trades, £348; J. W. Cumming, spouting, &c., £7 15s. Total, £663 15s. The sum of £2187 15s. had been paid on account of shares, and £1400 10s. to be paid of £4046.

During the half-year some of the shares had been received from their friends contributions, apart from the calls on shares, amounting to £216 10s. The report for the half-year was adopted. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the report was applied to a question the chairman stated that the main business was ready for opening, in all probability, by 10 o'clock.

Among the papers recently ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed is a memorial from Mr. A. Davenport, on behalf of the passengers of the *City of New York*, a steamer from Australia, which was detained at the vessel's quarantine. The memorialists complain principally that they were kept in a state of anxiety and suspense through not being informed of the reasons for the detention of the vessel, and of not having informed them of the same, as he was bound to do by the 79th clause of the Quarantine Regulations. They further complain that the vessel was detained at the quarantine station for a period of 14 days, and that in Parliament that she would be released. They further submit that a copy of the Quarantine Regulations ought to have been handed to the commander of the vessel, and that the Health Officer should have been informed of the requirements under such regulations, and that the vessel's crew and passengers should not have been made victims to the neglect of duty on the part of the Superintendent of Quarantine.

It seems likely that, at the forthcoming exhibition of the Agricultural Society, we shall have some interesting exhibits from places which have been visited by the steamer, and that some of the exhibits may be seen by a day or two ago that some exhibits were on their way from America; and we learn through Mr. T. Oliver, who has arrived by the *City of New York*, that the steamer has a large quantity of manufactures from several large Canadian houses.

The prizes in connection with the Anniversary Regatta were handed over to the winners at the Exchange Hotel on the 5th instant. They were all of the most chaste description, and consisted of epergnes, silver cups and trophies of various kinds. The first prize, which amounted to £360, and the principal prize, the trophy for the yacht race, cost £100; the second in value being a cup worth £30, presented by the Mayor. Thanks were accorded to the judges and umpires and officers of the committee for their services, and to the A. S. N. Company, Messrs. Mort and Co., and the Milson's Point Ferry Company for the gratuitous use of punts and steamers during the races. A conversation ensued, during which it was stated that the committee were already making arrangements for the next annual regatta, and the meeting then terminated.

At a meeting of the committee to arrange for a testimonial to Mr. James Punch, held at the office of the Australian Building Society, 287, George street, on the 5th instant, Mr. Alderman Playfair in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:—That the committee should publish a list of the names of subscribers to the testimonial in the description lists by the end of the current month; and it was resolved that upon ascertaining the full amount of the subscriptions, the committee should then determine to what form of testimonial (in addition to the address already ordered) should be presented to Mr. Punch.

Among the passengers who arrived in Sydney by the China on Sunday night, 4th instant, was Mr. E. C. Cracknell, the superintendent of Telegraphs of New South Wales, who has been absent on leave from the colony for about eight months, having been sent to America to collect during the present journey all the latest information available, in which he deemed in any way serviceable for introduction into the telegraph system of this colony. Mr. Cracknell left Sydney in June last, by the Sardinian, and upon his arrival in America he spent some time travelling, and was particularly in making himself acquainted with matters likely to profit his department upon his return to Sydney. In New York he was received with the utmost courtesy by the electricians and electrical engineers of that city, and he was enabled to derive from them considerable knowledge which he will be able to put to account. He speaks in high terms of the kindness shown to him by the gentlemen connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, who afforded him every facility for his information, and who are taking notes with respect to the latest improvements in telegraph instruments of the kind known as quadruple and automatic. The former is designed for simultaneously transmitting four messages upon the same wire. The latter, or "automatic type printer," is a telegraph instrument of a new and improved kind, the invention of Mr. Phelps, of New York, who is the chief mechanic in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Specimens of the instruments above mentioned have been purchased by Mr. Cracknell, and it is expected that they will arrive shortly. He also visited the wire and alarum stations of New South Wales, with which are connected electric wires from the large breaking-in office to the premises of the telegraph office, and from there to the premises, the news is instantly transmitted.

station without the aid of an operator, and a body of police can be at once dispatched to the place from which the alarm is received. Specimens of the instrument and the various torpedoes have also been purchased by Mr. Crocneckell. When in London he received the kindest attention from gentlemen connected with the Government telegraphs, and he was conducted over the post-office telegraph department generally, Mr. W. H. Freese, and the leading electricians of the Whitechapel establishment. The electricians placed him in the way of getting the most recent intelligence with respect to late improvements in the telegraphic system of England, with the railway telegraphic-block systems, and the Wheatstone system of telegraphy, which has been widely used for the principal telegraphic establishments for the construction of cables, telegraph material, instruments, &c. He spent some time in France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy for the same purpose, and returned with a large amount of information respecting torpedo matters at Whitechapel, Portsmouth, and is indebted to Colonel Nugent, Colonel Searnsley, Captain Armstrong, and several officers connected with the torpedo experimental ship, *Termon*, at Whitechapel, At Woolwich the Royal Engineers have been very kind in showing him the arsenal, and he has made himself familiar with the latest improvements and inventions in torpedoes both for offensive and defensive warfare, more particularly those suitable for the defence of the harbour of Portsmouth, and the coast of the Channel, and the Fens. He has possessed himself of the information respecting torpedoes for offensive use, especially the Whitehead fish torpedo and the Harvey and Lay torpedoes; and he has, moreover, been furnished with the most confidential correspondence respecting the defence of the harbour of Portsmouth, these terrible engines of war, and he has made arrangements by which he will be furnished with details of improvements and inventions that may yet be introduced in them. Mr. Crocneckell was warmly entertained by the officers of the establishment, and entertained at a dinner on Tuesday evening there at the Café de Paris.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th instant, the people in the vicinity of the Domain were startled by a very loud explosion in the direction of the tent in which the Australian Blondin was performing. On inquiry, it was ascertained that a serious explosion of gunpowder had taken place in the enclosure of Blondin's enclosure. About ten minutes before the commencement of the performance, and while Blondin was standing in the midst of a grand display of fireworks in the air, clouds of fire fell around a small shed within the enclosure, which was used for the purpose of storing stores for gunpowder and fireworks, and by some means the gunpowder and chemicals within the shed ignited and exploded with considerable force. A very loud report. The shed was utterly demolished, and the explosion caused the ground to shake, and a part of the large tent caught fire. Notwithstanding the startling and unexpected pyrotechnical display below, the intrepid performer was not in the least alarmed, and, although, of course, he hurried from his aerial position to render any assistance that might be requisite.

The following is a copy of a letter from Professor N. G. Kuchembach, the greatest living authority on this branch of scientific botany. It is addressed to Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald, of Sydney, author of the recently published work on *Australian Orchids*, which is so highly valued by the orchid world. It is a letter of authority must be gratifying and encouraging to every fellow colonist:—"Having been afraid of defective plate I had asked Professor Oliver to keep your letter, but he has now returned it to me. I am glad. It is a high satisfaction the reason of my writing so late I am of your work, and how lucky I would feel if I could give you any assistance. Your work will give a new turn to Australian Orchidology. As to the universal orchidography, I will be glad to bring out a reliance on your fraternity, and be lucky to quote your work. What I would like most especially to see you giving us most accurate figures of all the mainly pollen mass of the anther, and the length of all for all species we may be and by-leave learn whether they are of any value for the generic diagnosis. I have sent you, under the address of the Colonial Secretary, a list of the genera of the orchids of the world, and the different views of those of Mr. Oliver. I am sure it is only possible indeed by a long knowledge of the whole family, and will at first appear rather wild to you. I send to-day these hurried lines with the assurance that I am, Sir, very truly and respectfully, Yours faithfully yours, N. G. Kuchembach."

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.

*Criminal Law Consolidation Bill.*—The Order of the day for the second reading of the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill was read, and Mr. DAWLEY spoke in support of the measure as one comprehensive and important, inasmuch as it dealt with the rights and liberties of society generally, and not members individually. He pointed out the defectiveness of the existing law in reference to murder, infanticide, obtaining money by false pretences, evidence, challenge jurors, &c., and showed how the imperfections of the present law would be remedied. The measure was an admirable one as it stood, and whilst he might admit of some improvement, he heartily recommended it to adoption by the House. Mr. DAWLEY opposed the bill as likely indefinitely to postpone the codification of the criminal law. He said that the confusion and difficulty as to what was the law had arisen from the decisions of Judges, and not from any statute law. He recommended that the law should be put upon a new basis, and that JOHN CAMPBELL approved of the bill as only to do much good by simplifying the law. Mr. DAWLEY believed that the bill, if passed into law, would work a great good, as it was a code amendatory of the law of the country, and would not have pleasure in giving his aid to make it as complete as possible. After some remarks by the Hon. General in reply, the bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned. Mr. DAWLEY pro proferens, and leave was obtained to sit again on Friday.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.**  
*Post Office Mail Subsidies.*—On the motion of Mr. A. PREHL, it was agreed that a return be made showing the amount of the subsidies granted in 1890 to the various lines in the way of subsidies, and for hire of steamers mail services across the Pacific Ocean, and specifying the postal revenue on account of such services.

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.**  
*Police Bill.*—SIR ALFRED STEPHEN obtained leave to bring in a bill for the following purposes: to amend the law respecting the powers of the police in relation to the inspection of houses and the reception in evidence and bankers' receipts; a bill to amend the law respecting cruelty to animals; and a bill to prevent adulteration in articles sold or drunk. The "Trades Union Protection Bill," the "Police Places Adulteration Bill" were received by the Assembly, and each received the second reading.

*Criminal Law Amendment Bill.*—The House went into committee further to consider the details of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. About thirty clauses were passed, of them under the heads—letters threatening to murder; acts causing, or with intent to cause, the death of a person; and the carrying of arms, and the debateable clauses in the last named branch being postponed. Progress was reported.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.  
*Compulsory Supply Bill.*—The Standing Orders being suspended, a Bill was introduced, and read through all its stages, to provide supplies to the extent of £2,000 towards the salaries and other expenses of 1877. £240,000 was to defray the expenses of the Government, £240,000 for the departments and services, £50,000 for the advance fund, and £346,992 for roads under trust and for construction and maintenance of roads and bridges generally.

*Vaccination.*—Sir GEORGE INNES moved for leave to bring in a bill to promote vaccination, and as a reward against anti-vaccination. He explained that he did not make vaccination compulsory except in the case of children under fourteen years of age. The motion was agreed to.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TU. DAY, JAN. 15.

THE QUARANTINE STATION.—MR. HOLLEY (Hartley), said,—That, in the opinion of the House, it was essential to remove the quarantine station, on account of its proximity to the city, and its close proximity to the town of Manly, and the probability of the easterly winds carrying contagion to the city of Sydney. That immediate steps should be taken to re-locate the station at Botany Bay, and that the Government should take measures to close off the town of Manly, so as to prevent the spread of the disease. Mr. ROBERTSON could not support the motion, because there was not a shadow of reason given for the removal of the present quarantine station. The site was good one in every respect, and easily accessible. He would not support the motion. MR. LEARY said it was undesirable to remove the present station. He had been informed that the Hon. Mr. Holden had not received proper treatment and attention during his illness. MR. ROBERTSON said that the Government were not prepared to give up the station. As to their removal, they were removed in the manner advised by the medical attendant, and in the care of the doctor, and vessels attached to the station had no hand or share in the matter. Similar to those made to the member for the Murrumbidgee (Mr. Leary), but upon inquiry he found them to be entirely incorrect. Mr. LUSH thought that Government ought to consider the desirability of bringing in a Bill to amend the Quarantine Act. MR. ROBERTSON thought that the alarm felt as to the spread small-pox was altogether inordinate and exaggerated, and this excessive fear was in a measure owing to the action taken by the Government in removing the station. The introduction of the terrible disease is comparatively slight. He thought that there ought to be compulsory vaccination, but great care ought to be taken to procure proper material for vaccinating. The Corporation might have done better than to make the city clean. MR. HORSFELD felt convinced that we required an amendment in our quarantine laws, with a view of preserving the health of the city. Vessels coming from China and India where infectious diseases are almost always prevailing, should be inspected by the Health-officer. This was monstrous, and the law ought to be altered without delay. H. C. DANCAIR said that, so far as he was able to form an opinion, he thought that our city was singularly free from all contagious diseases. He did not think it was by leave withdrawn. MR. HOLLEY having replied, the

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.

**Mrs. BULL.**—**MR. HURLEY** (Harley) moved the bill for the reading of the **Survey Limitation Bill**. The principal object of the bill was to reduce the enormous rates of interest charged by certain money-lenders, principally resident in the city of Sydney. He did not propose to interfere with the legitimate operations of bankers and other financial institutions, but to reduce the rates, but he had no objection to their being raised to fifteen or twenty per cent. The bill also contained a provision that a borrower should pay off the loan and interest at any time. He considered it was not proposed to create any new laws, but that the bill was generally considered that laws were powerless to interfere with the operations of the money-lenders. The more you attempted to legislate against them, the more you made the position of the unfortunate borrowers. He recommended that the bill be read a second time. He was opposed to the bill as perfectly futile. **MR. DUNN** opposed the bill, and recommended its withdrawal. The second reading was negatived by 20 to 9.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.  
Legislative Session.—Mr. ROBERT  
MOVED the second reading of the Municipal  
Amendment Bill. In doing so he wished  
be understood that this was by no means  
a hasty dealing with municipal matters which  
the Government intended to do. He  
preferred bringing in a bill to consolidate the  
relating to municipalities, but there were very  
many ways of doing this. The hon.  
gentleman went through the bill, and  
which he had introduced, and explained them to the  
S.E. The principal provisions of the bill had reference  
to the occupying of the council by any municipality  
not occupied by the council, and the council  
unpaid, the making of special rates, the endow-  
ment to municipalities, municipal elections, the  
mode of electing municipalities, and the mode in  
which Municipal Councils should be elected. The  
sections 28 to 35 inclusive provided for loans to munici-  
palities, and the security to be given by munici-  
palities for such loans. Special care had been taken  
to make the bill as simple as possible, and it  
would be found to be a useful measure.  
S. C. BROWN thought that when the bill came  
to be discussed it would be found that there were only  
a few points on which the bill was not in  
accordance with the House. He cordially approved of the  
bill relating to endowments, and he would support  
the bill if for the sake of this clause alone. The  
bill was a very good one, and the Government  
was also a good one. There were also the R.R.

These regulations loans to municipalities. This was introducing any new principle. There was no provision in the old Act, but owing to some defect in the wording of the first clause, it was inoperative. He did not intend to permit the first clause to operate in the manner in which it was interpreted. Many of the clauses were the most complicated and unintelligible clauses he had pointed out those portions of the bill which were most objectionable. The provisions as to municipal contracts were perfectly absurd and ought not to be allowed to pass into law. These contracts were already sufficiently provided for in the provisions of the different municipalities. He

municipalities. Some of the provisions contained in the bill were most arbitrary and unjust. COHEN strongly approved of the provisions authorizing loans to municipalities, as he considered the principle of municipal loans a very laudable one. It was not a well-considered measure, but it would be to be altered very much in committee. FANNELL was disappointed with the bill, but he had hoped that a more comprehensive measure would be introduced. He strongly objected to the vicious principle contained in the bill of giving the Government power to proclaim municipalities at their own mere request. The Government would have no necessary subdivision of municipalities, which he found to work so badly under the present law. JACOB considered the 17th clause a most unjust and arbitrary mode of introducing the principle of municipal incorporation. BYRNES indicated several amendments which would be desirable to make in the bill. When the House got into committee on Monday the 17th clause was read, and he thought that it placed a power in the hands of the Government which might be improperly exercised. He was also opposed to the 18th clause, as it was a power which was not wanted. He was also opposed to the clauses relating to municipal contracts, as he considered them to be a power which was not wanted. He would, therefore, vote the second reading. FOSTER would support the second reading, principally on account of the 20th clause, which provided two-thirds of the rates raised in each ward for a municipality. PINGSTONE said the bill was a most tedious production, and did no credit to the person who drew it. It was the magnet of all the bad passions of the members of the public. They wanted to get hold of his money. His strongest objection to the bill was on account of the 17th clause, which introduced the principle of compulsory incorporation in a manner which had been made upon it. From a man drawn up showed how necessary it was that the Government should have a legal adviser in the House. SIR SUTHERLAND defended the bill against the attacks which had been made upon it. From a man he had defended widely in their objections, as some of them strongly supporting clauses which were as strongly condemned. With regard to the 17th and 18th clauses against which so much had been said, he contended that their operation would be beneficial. The Government had not extended the principle of compulsory incorporation to the whole colony, and many parts of the colony were not fit for incorporation. The principle which had guided the Government in the matter of interest and terms of repayment of loans to municipalities. In this respect there was no objection. The second reading was agreed to without division.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

*Employment of Females.*—MR. CAMERON moved the second reading of the *Employment of Females Bill*. He had been induced to do so by the bill consequence of the ill health entailed upon males in consequence of being kept at work so many hours daily. He proposed to limit working time for females employed in factories and workshops to eight hours a day. He provided for the inspection by the police of workshops and factories during working hours, for the limitation of the number of persons to be employed in a room, for the proper ventilation of workrooms, and for the free sale of land to persons participating in the bill for correction and he hoped that the House would agree to the second reading. A law similar to this was in force in Victoria and Queensland, and it had been found to work well. Mr. ROBERTSON advised the hon. member to postpone the bill until the report of the select committee on the employment of children had been brought up. He objected to deal with the subject in this piecemeal manner. MR. W. H. STOKES was opposed to the third reading of the bill, which he thought would be the effect of it would simply be to direct the labour females into other channels, and to lead, as in California, to the employment of Chinese in factories at other places where females were now employed. MR. CORRY pointed out several defects in the bill. The first was that it did not extend protection to those classes of females who were equally entitled to it with those included in the bill. MR. ROBERTSON suggested that the further consideration of the bill should be postponed until the report of the select committee on the employment of children had been brought up. He thought that the bill contained many beneficial provisions, but he did not like the clauses limiting hours of working and empowering the police to inspect workshops. With regard to the latter two clauses, he was very objection to giving such power to the Inspector of Charities and the Government of the debate for a fortnight. The adjournment was agreed to.

Public Places Definition Bill.—The adjourned debate the second reading of the Public Place Definition Bill was resumed by Mr. JACOB, who supported the bill as being necessary to remedy a defect in the present law. It was not a novelty, as the substance of it was contained in the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill now before the Upper House. Mr. STUART said that the bill was very indistinct, and as the matter was at present under consideration in the other branch of the Legislature, no harm would come from postponing it until the measure referred to had been disposed of. He pointed out ambiguities in the bill. The bill was read a second time, and, having passed through committee, was reported to the House with amendments.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.  
Small-pox on board H. M. War Ships.—Mr. MACDONALD called to the attention of the Colonial Secretary the fact that the ships in the harbor of Hong Kong, were placed near the residences of a large number of the citizens, and close to where many persons were in the habit of bathing. Mr. ROBERTSON said that he was sure there was under the advice of the Health-officer, until such time as the other vessels at the Quarantine station could be released. Mr. McELHON moved the adjournment of the House to complain of the character of the Quarantine laws, and the manner in which the Health-officer carried out his duties. Mr. ROBERTSON said that the semen of the Wolverine had contained small-pox from the Holden family. Mr. STEWART said the present law fully justified the action taken by the Government, and that the statement had even been made the effect that the Wolverine had had any connection with the Holden family. It was certainly thought that they ought have been visited by some friends of the Government, but it was yet very certain that the circumstance the appearance of small-pox on board Majesty's ships was attributable. Mr. ROBERTSON defended the accuracy of his previous statements respecting the small-pox, and said that the vessel and the animal and the disease were there, where the disease had been contracted. He was of opinion that the disease had not been contracted there, as it was hardly likely that the men would have been smitten with the disease immediately after their

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

**Financial Statement.**—The House went into Committee on Supply, and the COLONIAL TREASURER (the hon. member for the City of London) presented a statement of the accounts of the Colonial Office for the year 1895-96, an abstract of which will be found elsewhere. Mr. PIDGININGTON congratulated the hon. the Colonial Treasurer on the happy position in which he placed the accounts of the Colonial Office, and stated most of his time in dealing with matters altogether of a fanciful nature of but little use to the House. He thought that, considering the prosperous state of the Colonies, it was a pity that there should be anything which would have been done to relieve the people of the present burden of taxation; but, on the other hand, the hon. the Treasurer proposed to increase the duty on the existing classes of tobacco, and to add an extra tax on tobacco. The hon. member criticised the proposals of the Treasurer, and strongly contended that the duty on tobacco should be taken off at £25,000, and which he hoped would never be taken off by the House. The hon. Treasurer had given away a glorious opportunity of benefiting the Colonies by the reduction of the duty on tobacco, and he proposed the fact that the duty on tobacco was increasing was no reason for the proposed increase, and he would be better to take off the duty on tea and

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.** The greater part of the session was taken up with animated discussions upon the appointment of the Minister for Lands from his office and place in Parliament, and alleged instances of attempts at corruption by him.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.**

The Minister for Lands replied to the various charges made against him, on a motion for adjournment; the debate that followed was of an excitable nature.

**Railway Extension.**—Mr. F. B. SUTTON moved,—that the House will, on Friday next, resolve—



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GASLIGHT.—New issue, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
 STEAM.—Australasian, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ d cum div. 17 ex

20, Barry Hill, Frank George, son of George  
 Meador, aged 1 month.  
 21, Sydney, James Joseph Prince Miller, son of  
 Miller, of Glasgow.  
 22, Lathbury, Albert James Miller, aged 6 years  
 26, Chippendale, Patrick Miller, aged 19  
 Jan. 17, Woolloomooloo, Sarah, the wife of John  
 and 17, Collins Plat, Mr. Edward Morris  
 each, aged 6 years.  
 28, January 4, Windsor, Arthur Richard, son of  
 Jan. 10, Paddington, John, son of the late James  
 and 11, Burwood, John Francis Murray,  
 of Bathurst.  
 29, February, Herbert James McCrilly, aged  
 1 of Thomas and Jessie McCrilly.  
 30, 19, Homobush, James McCrilly, wife  
 Jan. 3, Yae, Robert William Blake, infant son  
 31, 19, Grenville, 7 months.  
 Jan. 25, Darlinghurst, Margaret McCraith, aged 1  
 35, Johnston's Bay, Lily Grace, daughter of  
 36, Donald, of Chroston, aged 2 years.  
 37, 6, Rattle, Elizabeth, wife of John Morris  
 38, Scotland, aged 86 years.  
 39, 3, Bathurst, Rebecca Nathan, daughter of David  
 40, 19, Darlinghurst Road, John Lander Newell  
 41, 22, Parramatta, William James Newell,  
 W. B. Newell, Esq., aged 38 years.  
 42, 11, Delaplay, Adam John Newell, son, eldest  
 son of Adam Oliver, of Jedburgh, Scotland.  
 43, Inverell, William Arthur, son of William and  
 aged 1 month and 10 days.  
 44, 10, Paddington, Frederick Arthur, son of Charles  
 and 6 months.  
 45, 25, Newtown, Rev. P. F. O'Farrell.  
 46, 1, Sydney, James Joseph O'Farrell, son of James  
 and 6 months.  
 47, 6, Sydney, Horace Albert, son of Frederick and  
 aged 9 years and 2 months.  
 48, 15, Rodrington, wife of Mr. W. Payne,  
 49, Sydney, William Thomas Fickard, aged 68 years.  
 50, 31, Sydney, Arthur Edward Martin, son of James  
 son Poole, aged 18 years.  
 51, 19, Sydney, William Henry Polle, wife of  
 of England, aged 49 years.  
 52, 17, Waterloo, Mr. Joseph Pope, aged 67  
 53, 1, Ryde, Isabella, wife of George M. Pope, C.F.S.,  
 54, 16, Old Parramatta Road, Philadelphia D. Pitts  
 and 1 year, aged 80 years.  
 55, 20, Chippendale, Blanche Elizabeth, daughter  
 of Ann Ryan, aged 11 months and 6 days.  
 56, 19, Sydney, Alice Lou Maudslayi, late of the Mac-  
 15 the 15th year of her age.  
 57, 19, Sydney, David Ridley, aged 68 years.  
 58, 19, Sydney, Alice Lou Maudslayi, late of the Mac-  
 15 the 15th year of her age.  
 59, 19, Sydney, Thomas George Rodwell, late of H. R.  
 60, 21, Camperdown, Mary Lillian, daughter of  
 61, 21, Ryde, aged 1 year and 8 months.  
 62, 26, Adelaide, Louisa, eldest daughter of the  
 63, 21, Newcastle, Alfred, eldest son of Richard  
 64, 26, Sydney, aged 30 years and 8 months.  
 65, 21, Camperdown, John Alfred son of Jacob and Eliza-  
 66, 26, Sydney, aged 2 years and 8 months.  
 67, 40, Robert Hamilton Collins, 21, son of Mr.  
 68, Ash Island, Noel, infant daughter of William  
 69, 21, Sydney, Clinton Charles, son of Charles  
 70, 26, Sydney, aged 13 months.  
 71, 20, Alexandria, near Sydney, Jessie Grace, daughter  
 72, 26, Sydney, aged 1 year and 6 months.  
 73, 26, Sydney, Ethel Mary, daughter of Thomas  
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ANOTHER policeman has been charged with violence that was necessary in arresting and convicting and fine followed. The heard before the Young Bench on Tuesday, ported in the *Burrangong Chronicle* at len- evance of the prosecutor, and of the madman who smashed him after the assault, with extent of the injury.

Martin Cawdell deposed: I reside at Mr. s at Wombat; the defendant (constable Water- peron) complain of: I saw him on the 2 month at Wombat; I was at Bonner's pub- lic-house at Wombat and took notice of him; he there were some with me; there is offering to jump over the lamp-post; Bonner I could not beat Ed; we met together and struck no blows; We went came over from the back of the lamp-post; I saw who said, "You—wretch clear out of the pushed me in front of him: I said, doing wrong take me to the lockup;" I ing to go with him; he kept driving

Chinnaman's store, and he knocked me down  
me across the hip with the tick, and I ran  
him towards Young; he followed me for a  
a mile out of the town; I had been working  
the day, and I was tired, and I was  
miles of the town, and met Mr. Solomon,  
telling me to go back and never mind W  
on; getting into Wombat. I went into m  
man's and asked for a pipe; after coming o  
hit me over the head with a stick and I  
him; I told him I was a good deal; it was  
he told me I was a good deal; it was  
he struck me; there were others (I  
to save me; I went to Solomon's, and I  
to the doctor; I have not been able to  
I made no noise; a lot of us were speaki  
we were; I did not drink; I drank; I d  
appeared to be; he never arrested us sin  
offence.

Dr. Heeley deposed: I saw the coup  
Saturday evening, January 20; he called  
gery for medical treatment; his clothes w  
he was covered with blood; he was walk  
and some injury on the hip; I examined  
and also examined the wound he had on  
head, which was inflicted by a blunt inst  
was three inches long, and was into the  
we went on to the police station; I saw  
there was a large bruise over the  
frequent blows; there were bruises on  
arms, and the skin had been knocked off  
and both elbows; I have seen him on tw  
occasions since, and he still complains  
of a swelling on the hip; he said he was  
Evidence for the defence was given to sho  
constable was quite sober, but that the co  
was both drunk and quarrelsome.

The Bench considered the defendant had  
necessarily severe, and fined him £3, costs  
£1 is, professional costs.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A KANGAROO**  
A serious accident, and subsequent difficul  
tivity the victim to a place where he cou

It appears that on Friday afternoon Mr Hindmah, of Jinden, while out kangarooing in the bush, saw some other men with a pack of kangaroos. He followed them. It appears that several kangaroos were shot, and the party gave chase at full gallop to the gentlemen observing Mr Hindmah's horse upon the ground turned back and fired lying senseless. Assistance was sent at once, but the horse was so badly hurt that it was impossible to take it to the unfortunate gentleman's home, a distance of miles, over a rough country. When within a half of Jinden the axle broke short, the cart, and a buggy had to be sent for, and the climber reached home between 11 and 12 o'clock. The horse, after speaking, uttered about 8 o'clock. As the men were gradually getting worse, about noon a doctor was dispatched to Birdwood for Dr. Llewellyn. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, started for the doctor reached there at 1 a.m. on Sunday.

At 7 a.m. was conscious, but appeared to be suffering from great pain in the head. The doctor examined the horse and there was no fracture of the skull, but Hindmarsh was suffering from severe concussion as he lay on his side with his head on the ground. A strong force on the back of his head, and it is more probable that the horse rolled over him.

**HORSE TAMING.**—History repeats itself in taming, it appears, as well as in other matters. Rarey and Cruiser have met with their match in Carries and Trocadero. Trocadero, son of Carry and Antonia, has of late exhibited symptoms of most fierce ferocity; and at about two months old, he bit the leg of Ammon M. Munn, who offered to tame the animal. M. Munn inquired whether the man employed would drop of such violence as might injure the rider or be still more furious, and having no assurance that nothing of the kind would be

began "the first thing was to enter the box. This M. Carriá did, in presence of M. and all the "stable," who "attendist devót." An exciting "duel" ensued, rushing time after time, with open mouth, and incessant "repetitions" of "¡toro!" as he dodged him by rapid movements aside, as the dodged the bull. After ten of these attacks so animal suddenly stopped to contemplate the individual who braved him in this manner at once seized with the nervous trembling convulsions of the "torero." The "torero" adverse current leguel sea moyens; "ent" échoat. Trocadero (tait dompte)." M. Carriá took advantage of the horse to put a saddle and bridle upon after which Trocadero submitted like a lamb his first shock. He was then taken out more side. The dodging, process of 3 certainly beats for simplicity even the process of Mr. Rarey; but it might be the awk-

"seigneur than Trocador appears to be," a suggestion by all these horse-taming folk, that the "seigneur" could be rendered more unnecessary by a car taken in the training, and whether, as regards the training method he adopts towards his four-legged pupils, the whole matter does not lie in what is said by a French authority:—*"S'il est possible, divendrais farouche, violent, et même au contraire, méchant. C'est la seule bonne entente s'tablit promptement."* It seems that, if a horse in his years of discipline rather maturity, and of confirmed viciousness, is tamed so readily by a resolute but gentle man, he ought to be little or no difficulty in training a more pliant and obedient animal. In any way he should go, so that when he is released not depart from it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE COMMANDER OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION, Captain George Strong Nares, R.N., who has the honour of knighthood at Windsor Castle,

situated at the Royal Naval School, now  
occupied by the Admiralty, took place in the extreme  
north, and was presented with a valuable medal by  
the Admiralty. After serving in various parts of  
the world, he sailed to the Arctic as commander of the  
*Resolute* (Sir George), 1862-54. In the autumn  
of 1862, Sir Kellett was sent away twenty-  
three days and 186 miles. In the sledging-trip  
of 1863, he covered 688 miles. In 1864, he  
went over 688 miles in sixty days. In 1865  
away fifty-five days in the extreme cold (Mid-  
way over 586 miles). After his return from  
the north, he, having passed as gunnery lieutenant,  
was promoted to the rank of captain during  
his service in Christiania & subsequently became  
Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean. Being  
first-lieutenant of the illustrious training  
naval cadets, commanded by the late Captain  
Harris, which ship was replaced by the ship  
he became the author of a work on sailing  
vessels under his name. It was adopted by the  
Royal Navy and the British Army.

tution having opened a competition as to the means of communicating with the land from shore, Sir George invented a kite for that purpose, which gained the first prize. Upon his promotion to the rank of commander he was appointed to command a training-ship for boys, and to the *c/o* the Salamander, on the Australian station. While in the latter ship, he surveyed the east coast of Australia, and upon his return land he was appointed to the *Mediterranean* in connection with which he, in command of the *Port and Shearwater*, surveyed the coasts of Tunis and the Gulf of Suez, his ship being the first to pass through the Suez Canal. He was captain, 1869, of the exploring ship *Challenger*, while absent in her he was nominated, Dec. 1874, to the command of the late Arctic *Expedition*.

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f Mr. WILLIAM

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